

# The Qu'Appelle Progress.

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No. 18.

## Qu'Appelle and Vicinity.

### Descriptive Article.

#### A Live Town Surrounded by a Settlement of Intelligent Successful Farmers.

The Town of Qu'Appelle, which is the business centre of the municipality of South Qu'Appelle, is situated on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the Provisional District of Assiniboia (already the most settled and populous of the Districts comprising the North West Territories.) It is distant 323 miles west of Winnipeg, the metropolitan city of Manitoba, and 33 miles east of Regina, the seat of Government of the Territories. Within 18 miles to the north lies the widely known Qu'Appelle Valley, containing, with its river and chain of lakes, scenery comparing for picturesqueness and beauty with that of the Cumberland (England) and Scotch Lake scenery. These lakes abound with the famous white fish, as also with perch, jack fish, etc., while the wild geese, ducks, partridges, quail, chicken, and other small game which frequent the lakes and prairies, afford ample sport for the followers of the gun or rifle. The situation contrasts favorably with most of the towns of the great North West, in that the town itself is surrounded with bluffs and copes of trees, imparting a park like character to the scenery, thus relieving the vision from the monotony of the prairie, while affording efficient protection from the winter blizzards and snow drifts.

**Hotels, Banks, and Stores.**—There are two first class hotels, second to none west of Winnipeg in comfort and accommodation, besides boarding houses, etc. A bank, post and money order office, three large general stores, replete with every conceivable article in the provisions and dry goods departments, watchmaker and jewelry, tinmith, ironmongery, harness and saddlery, baker and confectionery, boot and shoe stores, two blacksmith shops, wheelwright, several implement agencies, two livery and feed stables, and other business lines and trades of a similar nature.

**Professions.**—Three Advocates of the Supreme Court, Notaries Public, etc., two resident doctors and a dentist practice their profession here.

**Mills, etc.**—The town can boast of a roller flour mill, the best west of Winnipeg, built in 1885, belonging to the eminent firm of millers, Messrs. D. H. McMillan & Co., of Winnipeg and Qu'Appelle. The flour was awarded the first prize at the 1886 Agricultural show of the Province of Manitoba, held at Winnipeg, and has obtained an enviable notoriety throughout the North West and British Columbia, with which a large trade in flour is being opened up for the Qu'Appelle mill. A creamery is in course of establishment, and a good quality of red brick manufactured in the Municipality can be purchased at \$10 per 1000 delivered in town. There are two lumber yards belonging to Messrs. Thomson & Nelson, and Mr. J. H. MacFarlan, where every description of building material may be obtained at the lowest rates. Besides these there are the building and carpentering establishments of J. B. Robinson, and Burghall & Sons, and the house decorating establishment of A. Hollingshead.

**Weekly Paper.**—A weekly paper was established in 1885 called "The Progress," edited by Mr. James Weidman, at whose printing and book-seller's house every description of printing, stationery and books is furnished. The character and success of the paper is apparent by this issue.

**Churches.**—St. Peter's English Episcopal is the pro-cathedral of the Diocese of Qu'Appelle. It is an elegant

structure in brick veneer with spire. The chancel has recently been erected by the munificence of a relative of the Bishop, and adds greatly to the internal beauty of the church. The services are held weekly on Sunday at 11 o'clock and 19 o'clock, and on Wednesday at 19.30. They are usually choral and are performed by his Lordship the Bishop of Qu'Appelle and the Incumbent of St. Peter's, aided by Lay Readers from the Theological Seminary attached to St. John's College, and an efficient choir.

The Qu'Appelle Circuit of the Methodist Church comprises four appointments, one in the town where services are held every Sunday morning at eleven o'clock, and in the evening at 19.30 o'clock. The second appointment is at Edgely, eight miles distant, where service is held every Sunday at 15 o'clock. The third appointment is at McLean Station, and the fourth at Elliott's Settlement, southwest of Qu'Appelle, on the Wood Mountain trail. The Methodist Church is a commodious building conveniently located and there is also a parsonage on the same property. Rev. A. Andrews is the pastor, and also the Superintendent of the District.

The Presbyterians have a nice church agreeably located in which services are held on Sunday mornings at 11 o'clock and in the evening at 19 o'clock.

Roman Catholic church services are held every Sunday morning and evening by the Rev. Father Montreuil. The building is a frame structure, 22x30, with vestry attached. **Schools.**—The public school of the town, with free attendance, is one of the best in the Territories, both as regards the school building—a substantial structure, erected and opened for use in January, 1887, and as regards the efficiency of the educational training imparted by the able and painstaking principal, Mr. McCannell. The regular daily attendance of pupils exceeds 80. There are two other public schools in this municipality.

A **Board of Trade** has been organized and meets regularly once a month with weekly meetings of the Executive Committee. This institution devotes itself to promoting the welfare and business interests of the Town and District.

**Clubs and entertainments.**—The town is remarkable for the energy of its inhabitants in the pursuit of pleasure as well as business. It boasts of an excellent brass and instrumental band, a Masonic Lodge, a cricket club, a toboggan club, and a skating rink, and during the autumn and winter months frequent assemblies are held at which dancing as well as music is enjoyed by the townspeople. A St. George's Society has been formed, with the object of promoting friendly intercourse between, and rendering assistance to, English people and their descendants—residing, and arriving in the Municipality. St. Andrew's Society, and Royal Irish Society, also hold meetings here, and will doubtless be properly constituted. A Hunt Club has been recently established and has comprised of fox-hounds, purchased in Toronto. The Royal Templars of Temperance, an order carrying insurance and sick benefits, have a strong Council here, which holds weekly meetings; this order as well as a branch of the Northwest Prohibitory Alliance, engages in Temperance work.

**Immigration Agency and Building.**—Here is located the first Dominion Government Immigration Agency west of Brandon. The Immigration Department is presided over by the able, courteous, and popular agent, Mr. A. J. Baker, and the buildings for the accommodation of immigrants are remarkable for their size, good ventilation, and adaptability to the comfort of the occupants, being supplied with extensive sleeping, and living accommodation, kitchens, compartments for families, etc.

**The Dominion Government Lands Intelligence Office.**—Is also situated at this town under the management of Mr. F. L. Osler, than whom no one has a wider experience in the capabilities of the country, and the settlement of immigrants, he having been 18 years in the North West.

**Trade and Commerce.**—It is the centre of a large agricultural district, rapidly becoming settled by a class of well to do farmers and men of means from the old country and eastern provinces of Canada, attracted by the excellence of the soil, the wood and character of the country, and the social advantages of the town itself. It is also the starting point and terminus on the C.P.R. for the mails and freightage to, and from Fort Qu'Appelle, Touchwood, Prince Albert and the North, a circumstance which adds materially to the business and commercial prosperity of the place.

**The Dominion Government Meteorological Observatory.**—A branch station of this department is located in this town, from which reports are sent twice daily to the central office at Toronto.

**The Bishop's See and St. John's College.**—Within two miles of the town, three imposing buildings stand out from amidst the prairie bluffs. These are, in the centre, the residence of the Right Rev'd and Honorable Adelbert, Bishop of Qu'Appelle, on the right, the Agricultural College and Theological Seminary, and on the left the College or High School for boys. These important institutions have been founded by the present devoted and energetic Bishop of the Diocese.

**The Agricultural College.** is occupied by students from the old country, who receive a practical farming education on the College farm comprising about 640 acres under the management of the Bro. Superior, combined with the religious, religious and moral influence of the Bishop and the incumbent of St. Peter's church, who is the present Principal of the College, and under the same roof as the Theological Seminary, specially adapted for the training of clergymen to minister to the spiritual wants of the pioneer settlers in the North West.

**The College and High School for Boys** is a handsome and substantial building containing large, lofty, and well ventilated school and class rooms, dining room, library and dormitories, admirably adapted for boarders, as well as day pupils, and intended to supply a classical and liberal education of a more advanced character preparatory to college and university tuition.

**Professor Tanner's Colonization Settlement.**—Professor H. Tanner, Government Examiner in Agriculture in the Department of Science, South Kensington, England, is now engaged in establishing in the immediate vicinity a settlement whereby a number of immigrant families may be accommodated upon blocks of 40 acres of land each in comfortable cottages.

**Railways.**—The main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway affords immense advantages to the settler and agriculturist, by providing direct railway communication with the eastern provinces of Canada, the United States, Europe, on the one hand, and the fruit producing, mineral bearing and timber growing provinces of British Columbia, the Australia, Japan, China, and India on the other. Another Railway of more local extent, but of more than local importance to Qu'Appelle, has been incorporated, and a portion of the line surveyed. This is the

Wood Mountain and Qu'Appelle Railway Co. This line of Railway will extend from Qu'Appelle south through a rich agricultural country to the large coal deposits at Wood Mountain close the United States frontier, and north-east through Fort Qu'Appelle to Fort Telly, and a branch north-west to Battleford. Its immediate advantage to Qu'Appelle will lie in the great reduction likely to be effected in the price of coal and lumber, and general increase of traffic, and the further development and settlement of outlying agricultural districts of which this town must always be the centre and emporium of trade. The ultimate advantages however will probably be still more important if, as there is can be little reason to doubt this Railway will eventually form the main route to the Western States, and from the Pacific to Hudson Bay, and the short sea route thence to Europe. It is then that Qu'Appelle will occupy a most important position as the junction between the C.P.R. and the main line to the United States on the south and the Hudson Bay and Europe on the north.

**Municipality.**—The townships surrounding Qu'Appelle, twenty in number, have been formed into a municipality called South Qu'Appelle. In this municipality there are still unoccupied 107,000 acres of free grant land or 645 farms of 160 acres; 90,000 acres of Government lands being occupied. This does not include a large acreage which has been sold by the Ontario and Qu'Appelle Land Company and other private companies.

**Soil.**—A black loam with sub soil clay, little or no alkali is to be found. In some parts of the municipality there are numbers of surface stones which are an advantage to the settlers, as they are not found below the surface and are soon collected and made use of in many ways.

**Water.**—Small lakes abound everywhere. There are a number of good springs in various parts of the district, and a good supply of water can be had at all times by sinking wells from ten to twenty ft. The Qu'Appelle river crosses the northern part of the district running from west to east. Yellow grass marsh, the head water of the Souris river lies to the south about 40 miles.

**Climate.**—Much has been said about the cold winters in the North West; there are usually a few weeks of very cold dry weather, but withal enjoyable. The weather is usually mild up to Christmas, the months of January and February being the two coldest months. The first of April generally finds the snow gone, and the farmers busy reaping, and by the end of August the wheat and barley are generally harvested. The past winter has been unusually mild, only one week of severe weather having been experienced.

**Fuel.**—The supply of wood for fuel is limited over the greater portion of the South of this municipality; the poplar wood extends 6 to 12 miles in the vicinity of the town, and is excellent wood for fuel, and there is always a plentiful supply, it being brought by the C.P.R. from the mines west of here.

**Agricultural Society.**—Has been formed in the district and holds annual fall shows, when several hundred dollars are awarded in cash and special prizes to the best exhibits. These shows are of great importance in the country, as settlers come in to them from all the surrounding district, and are then well able to judge of the capabilities of the land for raising both crops and cattle, and also find out where they can purchase the best seed grain, and live stock of all kinds. The Society is managed by a President, 1st, and

2nd Vice Presidents, ten directors and a Secretary-Treasurer. The fall show of 1887 was attended by delegates from the Eastern Provinces who expressed their astonishment at the excellence of the exhibits (especially) of live stock raised and fattened on the prairie grass.

**The Canada North West Land Co. and the Ontario & Qu'Appelle Land Co.** each own extensive tracts of land in this municipality which can be purchased at moderate prices and on easy terms from their respective agents, Mr. Leslie Gordon (C.N.W.) and Mr. F. L. Osler (O. & Q.). Mr. Gordon being also agent for the town site of Qu'Appelle.

**Hudson Bay Company's Lands.**—This Company owns one section and three-quarters in each township, their lands being for sale at the head office in Winnipeg.

**Sykes Farm Lands.**—Mr. Sykes, a Manchester merchant, purchased from the Canadian Pacific Railway Land Co. 20,000 acres, all the odd sections in township 19, ranges 15 and 16. The manager, Mr. Cameron, resides at Edgely, the headquarters of the farm, 5 miles west and north of Qu'Appelle. Mr. Sykes cultivates his land extensively by steam. Edgely district is well worth a visit, for in it are situated some of the most flourishing farms in the North West. Mr. Sykes had this year upwards of 5,000 bushels of No. 1 Hard wheat.

**Webster's Farm.**—Situated five miles south of Qu'Appelle, comprises three sections of land (1,920 acres). He is his own manager, and has, notwithstanding some unfavorable seasons, been very successful both in grain and stock raising.

### DELEGATES EAST.

At the last session of the Legislative Assembly of the North West Territories that body passed a resolution asking the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to grant three free passes to be placed at the disposal of each member, for the purpose of sending suitable men east to encourage immigration to the North West. The C.P.R. acceded to the request, and about two weeks ago the several members of the Legislature were notified to send in the names of those who had been appointed to receive the tickets. Our representative, Mr. G. S. Davidson, selected one man and placed the other two tickets at the disposal of the Board of Trade and the Municipal Council.

Mr. Davidson gave one of the tickets to Mr. Andrew Grey, who will make a live and energetic agent. Mr. Grey will visit the townships of Wallace, Mayloren, Minto, Howick and Elton, in which are situated the towns of Pakenham and Harrison, and expects to arrive there about the 21st inst.

The Board of Trade met on Thursday evening of last week and by ballot selected Mr. Joseph Craig, an experienced and former resident agent, to visit the northwest of here. If any one can convince an Ontario farmer that the Northwest is a good country to come to, Mr. Craig is the man. He expects to visit portions of the counties of Peel, Carleton, Wellington, Dufferin and Perth, and is intended to arrive there about the 21st inst.

The Municipal Council selected Mr. A. M. McLeod, their indefatigable clerk, and an old Ontario farmer, Mr. M. L. L. as being long enough in the country, and had sufficient experience with, with his observant habits and well stored mind, will enable him to speak with authority to the intending immigrant as well as inducing many to enquire into the advantages of the Northwest who had not before thought of coming. Mr. McLeod will visit the counties of Peterborough, Durham, Ontario, York, Simcoe and Victoria, and expects to reach there about the 29th.

We are sure that the north Qu'Appelle two of immigration Agents will give a good account of themselves, on their return, and that they will have, in a great degree, accomplished the object for which the C.P.R. suggested the tickets.

FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1889.

## A Revolution.

**The World's Passenger Return  
Rebate Marriage Certificate.**

[The articles on this page are taken from a book entitled "The World's Return Rebate Marriage Certificate, or the want of the West," by permission of the Author, Mr. C. T. Lewis, Indian Head, N. W. T. A copy of this unique Certificate will be found on another page where we refer more fully to the Revolution proposed by Mr. Lewis. A copy of the book may be had from the author by mail for 25 cents.—Ed.]

### THE FAR WEST.

We take it for granted that everybody knows more or less of the stirring history of the great growing West, its vast area, its inexhaustible resources, its illimitable possibilities, its future all aglow with promise, and its thousand wants. The great American, Horace Greely, only voiced the sentiments of the age, when he said, "Go west! young man, go west!" Ho! for the West! has ever been the watchword of the race. The tide of human life with ever increasing force, continues to ebb towards the land of the sunset, and to millions yet unborn the evening star will be the star of hope.

History furnishes no parallel to the wonderful achievements and march of progress made during the last half century on this continent, by western colonization. Like one mighty army gathered from all nations, constantly being augmented and reinforced by the best blood, the bravest hearts, and the strongest arms. They have pushed their conquests westward, marching to the sound of music, not the music of the war drum and the bugle, though this has been heard by times, but the music of the reaping machine, the busy factory and the whirling mill.

The steam engine above all other forces of civilization, has at once become the most powerful and most useful agent in developing the West, in fact without railways the settlement of the prairies would be quite impossible. Hence the wonderful rapidity with which railways have been pushed across the continent and penetrating the heretofore impassable mountains and opening up millions of acres of rich, rolling prairie for settlement, to soon become the home of a happy people, where for centuries the wild buffalo and Indian roamed at will. These and many other features of stirring energy and push, demonstrated in the West, has not only startled the world, but drawn to us the young men from the older provinces and from Europe, young men of force, the very pride of the homes they left behind them with all their endearing memories. One of the first subjects for remark on the part of strangers visiting the West, is the presence of so large a proportion of young men, and the absence of young women. That women have always been at a premium in the far West, is a fact that still remains, and will remain so long as there is a West to be conquered by young men.

The smile of woman, the touch of her hand makes this an Eden, our glorious land.

Thus it is that the West, with its diversified resources and vast domain, as a broad field to develop man's greatest genius and widest activity, has satisfied the romance of the most adventurous spirits as well as the ambition of the many who struggle for fame and fortune. While its teeming soil seldom fails to give ample and large returns to the honest agriculturalist, who here with a reasonable amount of capital soon becomes a very prince

among the tillers of the soil, and often without any capital, except his pluck and industry, is enabled to carve out a rural western home amid scenes of quiet pastoral beauty. Still the West with all its attractions, unquestionably, has its drawbacks. You cannot paint a picture without shadows? The West has its wants, but we are only dealing with one want. A want that lays at the very foundation of social life; the first want that Adam expressed when alone in the garden of innocence; The want of companionship; the want of noble woman.

What Napoleon said of France may be truly said of the West "What France wants is good mothers and you may be sure that France will have good sons." The question is therefore one of national importance, as homes are the very bulwarks of the nation. Hence how to apply a remedy that would ameliorate the matrimonial condition of the young men, who year after year are filling up the West, has remained a question for years, and a question so serious that it has engaged the earnest attention of hundreds of good men. It will be remembered that no less a person than Lord Lorne took a deep interest in this subject, and on his return to England, simply electrified his audience with this startling feature of western life. But with the many suggestions made, nothing has ever been produced that had in it the essential elements of success. Hence nothing has been done. The "Return Rebate Marriage Certificate," therefore, has the distinction of being the only scheme put into business shape, and has already won golden opinions from all classes, although never fully explained to the public. Being thoroughly earnest, and satisfied from the outset that the scheme is practicable and meets a want of this progressive railway and steamship age, and that its successful inauguration will lend a helping hand to thousands of young men in the years to come, as well as popularize our great national highways of travel, we have resolved to clear our hands of any responsibility and take this means of placing our scheme on its merits.

### ORIGIN OF THE MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE.

The "Passenger Rebate Marriage Certificate" had its origin under fitting circumstances. The idea came to the author amid the din and bustle of railway life, when trying to explain to a pioneer young man, who had confided to us the story of "the girl he left behind him," which he related with pathetic interest. That our great national railway had no means to distinguish between him and any other passenger, who had no interest in the country. That as common carriers we could offer him only ordinary rates, and when he positively charged the railway with its high east bound rates as being really responsible for his misfortune in not being able to fulfill his matrimonial engagement, we were forced to defend our position; hence the proposed rebate certificate. That silence all his arguments, and filled him with enthusiasm at the possibility of such a thing being accomplished. Having then and there given our word that we would push our idea through at any cost in the interests of the young men of the West, we have only aimed to keep our promise, and as General Grant said: "I intend to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer."

This young man's experience is the key to the situation, and only illustrates the case of hundreds of others that are continually occurring, and becomes one of the greatest drawbacks experienced in the West by young men of sterling qualities, who, with limited capital, leave their old associations in the East, or in lands beyond the sea, with a mainly resolved to make a home on the fertile plains of the West, and then return to the old home scenes for the girl of their heart, the one to whom they pledged a love that only grows stronger with the lapse of time and distance. The trans-Atlantic steamships and great west going railways befriended them

in inducing them to come westward, with their low immigrant rates, and glowing advertisements. Now that they have made a home and invested their money and they wish to return over the same route, they find the door closed against the fondest dream of their lives, hence delay, discouragement and disaster. Of course this is a silent subject, most of these young men never breathe the facts of their discontent, and often sacrifice years of accumulation, leave their homesteads, and go back disgusted, all for the want of companionship, while their neighbors with good helpful companions soon become independent farmers. These may be stubborn facts but facts they are, and facts they will remain, hence they demand attention and reform. Gladstone, the grand old man, has said that "a nation should so make its laws that it will be as hard as possible for men to do wrong, and as easy as possible to do right," and upon this broad principle we base the Rebate Marriage Certificate.

A prominent writer has said "it has been figured out by a statistical official that there are 31 criminals to every 1000 bachelors and only 11 criminals to every 1000 married men. From this showing he argues that matrimony restrains men from crime and ought therefore to be encouraged by legislation and otherwise. In this age of advancement, and good will to men, why not utilize the mighty and potent influences of the world's great trans-continental railways and steamship lines over which ebb and flow the tide of human life, and absorbing millions of the world's treasures, and engaging the best energies and talents of the best men of the nation; men who are anxious to make the world better and humanity still more happy, sparing no expense to keep up with the march of progress.

Marriage, the mother of nations, was the grandest institution of ancient times; railways and steamships are the greatest achievements of modern times. Why not link them together by introducing the Passenger Rebate Marriage Certificate?

### USE OF THE CERTIFICATE.

It must be distinctly remembered that the Marriage Rebate form is in no sense a passenger ticket, and is not intended to be shown to any official while en route. No one need know that the passenger has it in his possession excepting the Agent from whom it was purchased. It can be kept as private as a telegram if necessary, and once purchased and stamped it will be good for six months. The name of the bride elect does not appear on the certificate until placed thereon by the clergyman or Justice of the Peace who marries the contracting parties at the time. Any young man going on a journey, with a view to matrimony, and having no definite plans or choice, can purchase the certificate, and if he fails to comply with its conditions, simply forfeits the value of the certificate and the amount of rebate specified thereon for the return journey. There is no harm done, the transportation company is secured every time, and the young man has still another chance of trying his fortune if he so desires. The certificate is designed to go into general use, and will work vice-versa, east or west, north or south, trans-oceanic or trans-continental. Its universal adoption would only enhance its merits and utility, its home is the wide world of travel.

### BETTER THAN EXCURSION TICKETS.

The excursion ticket has its place, and acts an important part in pleasing the masses and winning traffic, when, for various reasons, the people are determined to go in a crowd. But one of the greatest drawbacks to excursions is the fact that, owing to the necessity of providing the extra accommodation, the transportation companies compel their patrons to go at a certain time on certain trains and days, and return under like compulsory conditions. Rain or snow, storm or sunshine, passengers must be on hand or take results, and the time is generally too

short to meet the wants of those who would patronize excursions, with a view to matrimony. While not condemning the excursion, for it has come to stay, we hold up the Marriage Rebate form as the great want of the day. It gives to the public a go-as-you-please policy; first or second class, the rebate will be in proportion to the money paid and distance travelled; it is obtainable at any time, is not for the use of any certain class of passengers, but for all classes, be he prince or peasant, under certain conditions, once in a life time. It commends itself to the companies for several obvious reasons; the issuing of the certificate is all the expense necessary; no special tickets are required; the passenger purchases any ordinary ticket and goes on a regular train; there is always room for a few extra passengers, and thus every passenger won in this way, under the Marriage Rebate contract, will be clear gain. In this way the principle is self-supporting, and once inaugurated, would soon develop a traffic of its own.

### A COLONIZATION SCHEME.

This being the original design of the Certificate, it must convince any one who has taken any interest in this all important subject, that the plan proposed goes right to the bull's-eye of the question. Look at it squarely. The great growing west is being peopled by young men; they come from the older States and Provinces; they come thousands of miles, crossing the ocean from England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany, Holland and Norway. The Old World is sending her young blood to colonize the New; hence the present condition of society. The facts are plain to any one who takes an interest in the world around him. Europe, which has fought the world's battles, and sent her young men abroad to explore and colonize, has a much larger proportion of women than men. Society is out of balance. The same is true of the older settled portions of this continent. While the want of the helpful hand and loving heart of woman is everywhere apparent in the west. Something is radically wrong. Who will arise and provide a remedy. It is all nonsense to talk about opening up bureaus of correspondence, exchanging photographs, etc. This is an all important transaction that should only be entered into by the parties directly concerned. Hence we assume no moral responsibility in the matter by putting forward the Rebate Marriage Certificate. If there is ever an urgent necessity of a young man giving personal and earnest attention to business matters in order to expect success, certainly, a matter of such vast importance, on which his life's happiness depends, and that of his companion, demands the most earnest and careful consideration. Hence the Rebate form is specially designed to meet the wants of young men whom cruel fortune has torn away from the smiles of the one they love best. This Certificate once in the hands of our transportation companies, will lend them a helping hand in consummating their matrimonial engagements, returning from far off lands for the girl they left behind them. The great ocean steamship companies and railways are losing hundreds of passengers annually for the want of some means to remove a long standing drawback to the thousands of young men who go abroad, and, finding it too expensive to return for their bride elect, are forced to send for her to undertake the long journey alone. The Rebate Certificate would serve to overcome this difficulty, enabling the companies to grant sufficient rebate to induce young men to go themselves, thus selling three tickets instead of one. Thus the certificate would become a source of revenue, winning traffic from a broad and important field heretofore overlooked.

### VERY VALUABLE.

"Having used B. B. R. for biliousness and torpid liver, with the very best results I would recommend it to all thus troubled. The medicine is worth its weight in gold. Tills White, Mantouaving, Ont.

### THE CERTIFICATE FOR COLO- ZATION.

#### THE MODUS OPERANDI.

Regarding the issuing of the certificate we have sought to make everything as convenient for the public as possible, consistent with safety in protecting the interests of transportation companies. A regular charge will be made for each certificate sold not to exceed the sum of one dollar. This will be necessary as a safeguard and to enable the companies to keep trace of its issue. This will be separate and in addition to the price of the ticket and will not be refunded under any circumstances, as it has no relation to the Rebate, for it must be understood the Certificate is not a ticket in any sense of the word. All that will be necessary for any marriageable man, who wants to take advantage of it under the immigration policy, will be to ask for it at any regular ticket office where he buys his ticket at the time, when the agent will issue him the certificate, writing the name of the proper holder on the blank headline, stating the number of the ordinary ticket just purchased for the information of the auditor, where from and destination, giving price paid for the ticket and then filling in the amount of rebate authorized by the company or joint companies, providing the holder carries out the condition on the back thereof within six months from the date, which must in every case be plainly stamped by the official stamp of the originating office. The holder then signs the contract and the agent countersigns it, when the thing is complete on its face side and can be put in the pocket not necessarily to be seen until the auspicious occasion of the wedding, when the happy bridegroom, with pride, produces the document done up in the finest taste of the printer's art, and a magnificent and generous advertisement for the railway that issued it. Every body is interested at the social gathering among old friends, in seeing this memento from the "Land of the sunset," while the clergyman fills in the Marriage Certificate form, and has two responsible persons present witness it. Nothing further remains to be done until the happy couple are taking their departure for their new western home. In buying two regular tickets the agent asks the holder to sign it, compares the signature with the original, sees there has been no transfer, signs it himself and stamps it. The certificate has then served its purpose and is a voucher worth so much gold to the agent, who takes credit in his statement and sends the complete form to headquarters to be filed away as a great treasure, "a thing of beauty and joy for ever."

#### CAIN'S WIFE.

(By Sam. T. Clover.)

Where did he get her?  
Who was her brother?  
Had she a sister?  
And did she not die?  
Was she pre-Adam?  
Born before history?  
With her identity  
shrouded in mystery?  
Mad of Phoenicia,  
Egypt, Arabia,  
Africa, India  
Or our kinsed Sables?  
Who was her father?  
Was he a Viking?  
Cousin about  
Just to his liking?  
Out of the Winchest,  
Over the water,  
Into the Whores?  
Bringing his daughter?  
Native of Norway,  
Denmark or Sweden?  
Lured by the charms  
Of the Garden of Eden?  
Blonde or brunette?  
Rounded or slender?  
Fertile or frigid?  
Hangy or lecher?  
Was he her graces?  
Unknown to fame?  
Where did Cain meet her?  
What was her name?  
Who was it softly,  
Whisper it softly,  
Say, can it be.  
The lady we seek  
Was B. Hagwood's "She"?  
Tell me, ye sages,  
Students of life,  
Answer my query,  
Who was Cain's wife?

#### GREATLY EXCITED

People are apt to get greatly excited in case of sudden accident and injury. It is well to be prepared for such emergencies. Hagwood's Yellow Oil is the handiest remedy known for burns, scalds, bruises, lameness, pain and all wounds of the flesh. It is used internally and externally.





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### THIS ISSUE.

THE PROGRESS has contained frequent articles and references to the various subjects dealt with in this week's issue, but as this is an opportune time for reviewing the advantages of the Qu'Appelle district for settlement, we have devoted this number of our paper to the discussion of those questions which will interest the new arrival or intending immigrant. Our aim has been to keep within the limits of actual experience, and while modestly presenting our superior advantages, we have not endeavored to hide such drawbacks as have been encountered by our sturdy pioneers. Our thanks are due to a number of friends for assistance in the preparation of the articles, and to those farmers who have so willingly responded to the request for letters giving their experience as settlers in this district.

### VOLUME OF TRADE AND FINANCIAL STANDING.

For the most correct measurement of the success of any new agricultural country and its consequent suitability for settlement by intending immigrants, no better criterion can be taken than the quality and quantity of grain produced per acre and the readiness with which it can be got to a good and profitable market; the number and value of farm stock and implements annually imported, or purchased by the farming community for the purpose of carrying on their operations, and last, but not least, the financial standing of the country as indicated by the willingness of business men and corporations to advance money or value on the security of the country or its individual settlers.

Measuring its capacity by the above standards, we believe that part of the Territories known as the "Qu'Appelle District" will compare favorably with any other in Manitoba or the North West. We will consider the tests in the order quoted above and begin with the quality and quantity of grain produced. It is now pretty generally admitted that wheat grown in Manitoba and the Canadian North West Territories is equal if not superior to that of any other country in the world. This is pretty well proven by the fact that "Manitoba Hard" commands the highest price on our markets today, and is eagerly sought after by millers and buyers for the purpose of mixing with wheat of inferior grades. In a new country like this where statistics are so incomplete it is difficult to estimate the acreage under crop, but after consulting with numerous farmers and others who should have a knowledge of the matter, we feel that it is quite within the mark to place the wheat crop of the past season at an average of thirty (30) bushels to the acre and oats at forty (40) per acre. Fully ninety per cent. of this wheat has graded No. 1 Hard and has been readily marketed at the different points along the C. P. R. and an average price of about 90 cents per bush realized. Of course it cannot be denied that during the seasons of '85 and '86 the crops of Manitoba and the North West were of but a very indifferent character indeed. This was due partially to the then prevailing dry seasons but more particularly to the fact that many of the immigrants, who come to this country during these seasons and previous, held and cultivated land with the one and only object of fulfilling the land regulations and securing their patents, without the least hope or effort to make their farming operations a financial success. Some there were of course who farmed for a living and profit, but these in

the majority of cases fell into the error of supposing that cultivation was unnecessary and that they only need "tickle" the soil with a plough and it would laugh a harvest. The fallacy of this idea, however, has been pretty well proven by farmers, and during the last two or three seasons they have adopted a more scientific and methodical system of cultivation and, with what happy results, the above facts and the general prosperity of the country will prove.

A very large trade has been done in farm stock and implements. There have been, during the past year, upwards of three hundred horses, many of them of a superior class, imported to and sold at the town of Qu'Appelle alone. Two of the leading Canadian manufacturers of agricultural implements, A. Harris, Son & Co., of Brantford, and the Massey Manufacturing Co., of Toronto, make their headquarters here, and in the past season have sold at this point and other local agencies tributary to it, 115 self binders, 90 mowers, 90 horse rakes, 60 wagons and 112,000 lbs of binding twine, besides several threshers and a large quantity of smaller implements amounting altogether to a cash value of about \$75,000. Probably 25 per cent of these horses and implements were sold for spot cash. On the balance time was given. These payments when they became due were well met, many of them before maturity. This together with the fact that the leading loan companies have offices established here, and that they and other private and local institutions are ready and willing to advance money on improved farm lands may be taken as evidence of the present sound financial standing of the country and the confidence that business men have in its future prosperity and greatness.

### WHO CALLS?

"Qu'Appelle?" (Who calls?) These words are all important ones with immigrants to the shores of the New World. The ever present question in his mind is: What place offers me the best inducements to settle in? Which voice out of the many rings out with the clearest clarion note of truth? How am I to distinguish between solid, substantial go-ahead settlements and the Eden cities of Martin Chuzzlewit? The answer is a very simple one; a single repetition of the question conveys its own reply: Qu'Appelle? (Who calls?) Qu'Appelle!

The Municipality of South Qu'Appelle calls for more settlers, and offers inducements to energetic, live men (aye, and women, too) which have but to be known to be appreciated. It is a place of no man-hood growth, born in a morning to not in an hour, but has been the steady increase of six years. It has known no boom. It has not relied for its success on the money spent by immigrants drawn together to a common centre previous to being distributed over the face of half a continent. It has not lived upon the public purse; does not depend upon the salaries of Government officials, nor the moss tables of a barracks. It has not to thank a succession of unusually prolific seasons, nor had it the foundation and bolstering influences enjoyed by old colonies to enable it to withstand the universal shortage in crops of the years 1885 and 1886. Still it is here, patent to all; a prosperous settlement; a flourishing town. There is no effect without a cause; there must therefore be substantial reasons for this success, and we will proceed to analyze them.

The land in this neighborhood consists of rolling prairie, interspersed with bluffs of timber and sloughs fringed by willows. The former affords the settlers abundance of fuel and fence rails; the bush and willows protection to cattle from the summer sun, the pestilential mosquito and the cold winds of winter, while from the sloughs an ample supply of hay is procured. The settlers have availed themselves of these natural advantages and have gone into mixed farming, not risking all in one large crop, but making a judicious mixture. Wheat and oats, barley and rye, root crops and flax, have all been successfully grown. Cattle have been an un-

qualified success. Sheep have yielded almost unprecedented returns. Horses and ponies flourish and multiply ad libitum if merely left to their own devices. It is a well known fact that the whole of this great country has just passed through a trying time, and dry winds and cold waves have of course affected this part as well as elsewhere, but not nearly so severely as other less favored places, where there are no trees to encourage rainfall and afford protection from both the hot and cold winds, leaving ample space of rich loam prairie for all practical farming purposes.

There can be no greater criterion as to the capabilities of a country than its flora. Strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, cherries and currants grow wild in abundance, and are in many instances equal to the cultivated specimens, while the Saskatoons (a native and particularly grateful berry) flourish in great luxuriance. Flax also is indigenous to the soil.

Cattle, as a rule, can graze out until Christmas, and during the past winter there were only two days when it was necessary to house them during the day.

Another great advantage which this district enjoys is that it is directly on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the great highway between the Eastern and Western Worlds. It has not to contend with the drawbacks entailed upon outlying settlements, where cross-country freighting is dear and time and money are wasted in reaching a market.

Water has been a great trouble in some parts of the country, and at first was pretty scarce here, but hardly any farmer is now without a good well, water being procured at from eight to twenty-five feet, and a few trials all that is necessary to strike abundance in almost any neighborhood.

There are still a large number of vacant sections open for homesteading, and both the Northwest Land Company and the Ontario and Qu'Appelle Land Company have good sections for sale at reasonable prices and easy terms. The cities and towns of the East are overrun with unemployed. The lands contiguous to the lines of railway in Manitoba are not to be procured for homesteading. On the Pacific coast the little farming land there is held by speculators, and thousands are unemployed. The prairie lands to the east of the Rockies are best adapted for ranching purposes. It will therefore be seen that Qu'Appelle offers unusually great advantages to farmers. The dry seasons are over. Last year there was a magnificent crop, and everything points to a series of bounteous and prosperous years. These coming now will reap all the advantages of an established settlement—schools, churches, stores, tradesmen and society—will not have the hardships of the pioneer, and will have escaped the bad years just past. We would say therefore to farmers, capitalists, domestics and young ladies with an eye to matrimony and a comfortable establishment, now is the time to come. This is the place to come to. The prosperity and success of the municipality is established.

The above statements are all plain, unvarnished facts, not highly colored and delusive pictures. Qu'Appelle requires no puffing.

"To gild refined gold, to paint the lily,  
To throw a perfume on the violet,  
To smooth the ice, or add another hue  
To the rainbow, or with taper light  
To see the light of heaven to garish,  
Is wasteful, and ridiculous excess."

### SCHOOLS.

When a resident of one of the Eastern Provinces has made up his mind to seek to better his condition by moving westward, one of the first, and perhaps the most important, things for him to consider is: What are the chances for my children obtaining an education? Which new country has by its readiness to take hold of this question shown that it realizes the benefits of affording to incoming settlers every facility for securing in that line every advantage that they can obtain in the land they are leaving.

In this respect the Canadian Northwest can offer inducements far ahead of those advanced by any other new country. The Federal Government reserve in every township two sections of 640 acres each, or one-eighth of the whole land, for educational purposes. When these lands become valuable on account of the improvements of the surrounding sections by settlers they will probably be sold, and the proceeds will be appropriated for the benefit of education. In the meantime, however, the Government have placed a very liberal grant at the disposal of the Northwest Legislature, and that body has made most liberal provisions for the establishment of schools.

Any three residents of a locality can petition the Lieutenant-Governor for the erection of a school district of not more than 36 square miles. The Lieutenant-Governor then appoints a day on which a poll can be taken, and if the majority of the votes cast are in favor of the scheme the district is at once proclaimed.

So far the majority of settlers in this country have been young men without family, and although they have shown a considerable willingness to advance the interests of education by the formation of school districts, it has been found difficult to obtain within the necessary limits of a school district enough children to constitute a fairly large school. Taking this fact into consideration, the Northwest Legislature have fixed the lowest average attendance recognized by law at six. To every school having this attendance the grants are apportioned as follows: If the trustees engage a teacher holding a first-class certificate the grant is equal to 75 per cent. of the salary paid; if second-class, 70 per cent.; if third, 65 per cent.

In all schools where the daily average attendance exceeds thirty an assistant teacher may be engaged, and the allowance for such assistant is the same as for the principal. In country school districts where it would be impossible to keep the school open for the whole year an additional grant of \$60 is made if the daily average attendance is equal to 75 per cent. of the number of pupils on the roll. An average attendance of 70 per cent. entitles the school to a grant of \$55; 65 per cent., \$50; 60 per cent., \$45; 55 per cent., \$40; 50 per cent., \$35.

In every district where there are ten children of school age (6 to 20 years inclusive), the trustees are compelled to keep the school open for six months out of each year, and if there should be fifteen pupils within a radius of one and a half miles of the school house, the school must be kept open for both school terms.

The school district of Qu'Appelle was formed in 1885, being the second formed in the whole Northwest Territories, and has a large and commodious school building, 26x52 feet, with two compartments. Here, under the able tuition of Principal D. S. McCannel and Miss Nettie Bulvey, about eighty pupils are taught daily, and the Inspector's report of the progress of the school has on the occasion of each examination been most gratifying to the teachers themselves and to the parents of the children in attendance.

There are two other public schools within the limits of the municipality, viz., Mount Pleasant, No. 39, and McLean, No. 61, and in both of these efficient schools are in operation.

The Roman Catholic ratepayers of the town are now taking steps for the formation of a separate school, and it is expected that it will soon be in operation under the immediate supervision of the Rev. Father Montreuil.

In one respect the Municipality of South Qu'Appelle has particular and important advantages in the matter of the formation and maintenance of schools. In outlying districts in the C. P. R. reserve of course only the even-numbered sections are liable for taxation, and thus the exemption of half the land makes the maintenance of a school a heavy burden upon the remainder of the district; but here nearly all the odd-numbered sections have

been sold by the C. P. R., and are of course assessable. For instance, in Mount Pleasant School District, of a total of \$300 collected for school rates for the past year, over \$140 has been paid for taxes on the original C. P. R. lands. This is a very important thing to be considered by the intending settlers, and we trust and fully expect that it will lead to the settlement of many desirable immigrants here during the coming season.

### OUR MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS.

It is a sign of the progress of the Territories that very many districts have been or are forming themselves into municipalities. Two thirds of the residents within the limits of any proposed municipality, the area of which shall not be less than two hundred square miles, may petition the Lieut. Governor asking for the erection of a municipality. From and after the issuing of the proclamation by the Lieut. Governor, the inhabitants of such municipality become a body corporate. A returning officer is appointed by the Lieut. Governor who proceeds immediately to post a proclamation calling for an election of Councillors. The municipality if not of an area of more than four hundred square miles is entitled to five councillors, if more than four hundred it is entitled to seven, who are elected yearly.

The municipal law of the North West is, considering the short time of its existence, most complete in its operation, and will compare with that in practice in the eastern and older provinces. By it any male British subject twenty-one years of age and assessed for \$200 or over is entitled to vote at any municipal election, and if assessed for \$400 and a male British subject 21 years of age, and is not a sheriff, officer of any court of law or of the Government, nor has any contract with the Municipality or an officer of it, he is qualified for election as councillor.

At the first meeting of the Council one of the number is elected chairman, who presides at all meetings, preserves order, enforces the rules of the council and is generally vigilant and active in causing the By-laws to be put in force and duly executed, etc. All officers such as clerk, Treasurer, Assessor, Auditor, Roadviewers, Health officer, etc., are appointed by a bylaw of the Council and receive a remuneration for their services.

The Council has power to make By-laws (not provided for by the ordinance and not contrary to law) for governing its proceedings; for the raising of revenue by assessment, but in no case shall the rate exceed two cents on the dollar of the assessment; the expenditure; revenue; the relief of the poor; public health; public morals; the impounding of animals running at large; the municipal buildings, halls, lock-ups, weigh houses, markets, etc.; granting and to agricultural societies; for granting bonuses to manufacturers, mills, railways or any works of a public nature, subject however to ratification by the ratepayers; for the encouragement of planting trees on prairie lands or on the public high way and remuneration of the same by commutation of the statute labor; and generally such regulations as the good of the municipality may require.

The Assessor in his duties makes an assessment of the actual value of real and personal property giving each and every occupant or owner a copy of the assessment made; and all land or personal property is liable to taxation, except personal property to the extent of \$300 household effects of every kind, wearing apparel, books, churches and the land on which they stand, school property, all property belonging to the crown, or specially exempted by the Parliament of Canada. The lands of the several Companies as the H. B. Co., the Ont. & Qu'Appelle Land Co. are assessed, as other lands and bear their share of the expense in improving the district. The assessor after completing his roll hands it to the council, when it is examined by a court of revision consisting of five members of the council, and upon the complaint of any



ratepayer may take evidence under oath, and where errors exist, may alter and amend the assessment.

The municipality of South Qu'Appelle consists of nearly nineteen townships comprising an area of 663 square miles, equal to 425,300 acres now in the fifth year of its existence, is in a flourishing and most prosperous position. The following summary of taxes for the year 1888 show the low rate of taxation: for general purposes at the rate of two mills on the dollar, and for sinking fund and interest on bonds for flour mill two mills on the dollar. The several school districts in the municipality make application to the council through the Board of Trustees for the amount of money required for school purposes, when this too is added to the tax of the ratepayer in the school district, this amount is limited and cannot exceed ten mills on the dollar.

By a clause in the ordinance any portion of the municipality may form itself into a district, and petition the council, describing the limits of the proposed district and asking that a special rate be struck on the property within the described district for a special purpose. The town of Qu'Appelle feeling the need of some fire protection took advantage of this clause last year and had \$550 raised in this way, a portion of which has been expended in equipment for a hook and ladder company and in placing large water tanks in the ground in proximity to the most closely built portions of the town and of easy access. These tanks have proved more like wells than tanks, having filled with water to within a few feet of the top.

Farm lands in the municipality of South Qu'Appelle are valued by the assessor at an average of \$3.40 per acre and no additional value is made for improvement in cultivation. By the above mentioned rate of taxation in the year 1888, viz. four mills on the dollar the farmer pays on an average 1 1/2 cents per acre taxes in for municipal purposes, not including school tax.

The collector for the year 1888 having now returned his roll to the Treasurer lays before the council a most satisfactory statement of collections made, and does not report any distraintment of goods and chattels for unpaid tax.

Our herd law is complete in its operation and while every consideration is made for the stock man in order to enable him to graze cattle at a low cost, yet the grain fields must be and are protected by the law, which makes it compulsory that the owners of cattle, if they would escape the poundkeeper, must have his herds accompanied by a herder during certain months. An advantage our northwest municipal law possesses in its operation over that in eastern provinces is the simple and plain although complete construction of its working. Our councillors are elected by the people and as has been shown are responsible to them. They have full control of the revenue in its collection and expenditure. The officers holding a position of trust as treasurer and collector, must, before entering upon their duties, pertaining to the office give satisfactory bonds to the council for the faithful performance of their obligations. When taxes on unoccupied lands remain unpaid, a list of such is handed by the council to the Treasurer, who holds a yearly sale, and any of those lands so in arrear at the time of sale are put up and sold.

Our laws and management being complete, we can look forward to the time not far distant when all the vacant lands in the municipality are occupied. Of the 425,320 acres already described there is none but what can be tilled to advantage, and where a fair proportion of it is bush, quite essential for the farmers wood, fencing, etc., the greater part is prairie of the best and ready for the plow, and will from past experience yield abundantly when cultivated.

#### AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AND SHEEP FARMING.

The agricultural interests of Qu'Appelle are encouraged by the South Qu'Appelle Agricultural Society, which has been in existence since 1886. Fall shows have been held each year, and the prize list in 1888 amounted to \$708. These

shows undoubtedly do a great deal for the good of the country and bring more people together than any other event of the year. In 1887 when the representatives of the Eastern Press were here the show was the largest, and the wonder expressed by visitors, both as to breed and condition of the horses, cattle and stock shown, and the size and quality of the roots, was unbounded.

Last year the Society was incorporated under the Northwest Territories Ordinance of 1887, relating to Agricultural Societies, one of the conditions in this ordinance is that a report and statement of the Society's proceedings shall be prepared by the directors and forwarded to the Lieut.-Governor every year. Last year the annual fall show was held on Saturday, 6th October, and was honored by being opened by Lieut.-Governor Royal, to whom an address was presented by the Society. There were 479 entries, the numbers being divided amongst the different classes as follows: horses 94, cattle 51, sheep 27, swine 12, poultry 31, grain 42, roots 42, vegetables 52, dairy and miscellaneous 55, ladies work 73. Last year the Society numbered 110 members. Its proceedings are directed by a board consisting of a president, two vice presidents, ten directors and a secretary-treasurer. An auditor is also appointed by the members, and the president nominates a second one.

The question of sheep raising being an important one and likely to prove highly remunerative to those embarking in it. The following figures and particulars have been obtained from two farmers who have gone in for sheep raising. In 1885, Mr. J. Fessant bought forty sheep and now has seventy-five, sixty of them being ewes in lamb, and has sold a good many every year. He concludes the average increase a year to be 1 1/2. During the time he has kept sheep a few lambs have died, but he never lost any ewes in lambing. There being no market for wool here he shipped to Ontario, getting from 13 to 15cts a lb. the freight costing about 3 cents a lb. This is a low figure, but it was for unwashed wool, which takes at least one-third off the price. Mr. Fessant reckons spring lambs to be worth from \$4 to \$6, and good breeding ewes from \$8 to \$10 a piece. He took \$37 in prizes for sheep at the last fall show in Qu'Appelle, besides taking prizes at all shows in the neighborhood where he exhibited. With these results before his eyes and in his pocket he is a strong advocate of sheep raising.

Mr. G. D. Mackay bought 25 ewes in 1887 and his returns from these are as follows: present flock 42, most of them ewes in lamb. He has slaughtered 26, 4 have been killed by wolves, 1 killed by poison, 1 ewe died in lambing and 2 old ewes died, giving a total of 75 head from 25 in commencement of 1887. In 1887 he sold the wool for \$16 and in 1888 for \$28. Mr. Mackay also received prizes at the shows here and in the neighborhood. His returns may be considered satisfactory.

South Downs and Leicester are the two breeds here at present and both do equally well. No sort of disease has ever appeared. Sheep stand the winter well, the cold being beneficial to the growth of wool. A good shed free from draughts being all that is required for shelter, as they are the best for getting plenty of exercise and do not mind the cold a bit when they can feed around straw stacks in the day. Without any extra feed of either grain or roots they are at the time of year in first class condition for slaughtering.

A great deal has been said of the total effect of spear grass on sheep, but in the district where on some few sections only there is a little, it has no effect. Spear grass comes up early in the spring and as sheep are turned out as soon as the snow is off the ground, they eat it down and it has no chance of ripening in which state only it is dangerous to sheep. The high rolling prairie over which on the bottom day there is always a breeze blowing is very similar in its lay, and the grass that grows on it, the South Downs of England, and as the run may be considered to be unlimited it may be looked upon as a regular paradise for sheep. As before stated the price of wool is low but with an increased supply there is no doubt a market will spring up as the fleeces are said to be of very good quality. With these facts before them we should strongly recommend any one who has sheep and intends anything here to bring them with him or purchase on his arrival as the only expense in connection with their keep is the labor of putting up the wool and supply of hay for the winter.

#### ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

The immigrant, who with wife and children, contemplates a removal from the old and more thickly populated districts of his country to newly settled and frontier provinces, naturally desires information regarding the provision made therein for protecting life and property, and for the administration of the law.

Many of our brethren in eastern parts, who read the oft recurring reports of wild deeds of violence enacted in the Western Territories of our southern neighbor, are apt to imagine that the same lawless and turbulent spirit prevails among the settlers in the Canadian Territories.

For such persons it will be eminently satisfactory to learn from no less an authority than The Hon. Mr. Justice Wetmore, of the Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories, that in no portion of the Dominion of Canada less obedience to and respect for the law and the administration of justice more thoroughly pervade the people than in these same Territories, and the learned judge's opinion gains all the greater force from the fact that he has only within the last two years arrived after a long and varied legal experience in New Brunswick.

Crime, even of a petty nature, is rare at all events in Assiniboia, and when committed is fearfully and vigorously dealt with, the large majority of the settlers rendering every assistance to the judiciary in its detection and punishment. The criminal jurisdiction as regards misdemeanors and felonies is vested in the five judges of the Supreme Court, assisted in the more serious offences by associate justices of the peace and juries. Grand Juries are unknown here, but each District has allotted to it, one or more Crown Prosecutors acting under instructions from the Department of Justice at Ottawa, to whom are assigned more or less the functions of the Grand Jury, and who are responsible for conducting all prosecutions of prisoners committed for trial. In addition to the above functionaries, Justices of the Peace appointed by the Lieut.-Governor, deal with minor offences throughout the Territories. Thus every possible safeguard is provided against the dishonest and the lawless.

A most efficient force for compelling obedience to the law and preventing its violation, is found in the Northwest Mounted Police, over one thousand strong with headquarters at Regina, and detachments in every populous district, while outlying settlements are frequently patrolled. There is no doubt but that this fine body of trained and well armed men forms a most important factor in the preservation of order among the settlers as well as the native races.

A great stride has been made in the administration of civil justice since its organization under Lieut.-Governor Laird in 1878 in the form of District Courts (corresponding to the Division Courts of Ontario) presided over by Stipendiary Magistrates. By the Northwest Territories Amendment Act of 1886, a Supreme Court of original and appellate jurisdiction was constituted consisting of five Judges, and the Territories divided into the Judicial Districts of Eastern and Western Assiniboia, Southern and Northern Alberta and Saskatchewan, with a resident Judge in each Judicial District. The Supreme Court sits twice a year in each of these districts, and has power to hear appeals in civil and criminal matters.

The powers of the Judges, practice of the Court and civil and criminal procedure conforms as nearly as possible to that prevailing in England.

The formation of County Courts for the collection of small debts and the trial of civil causes where the subject matter is of small amount is now being considered by a Commission appointed by the Legislative Assembly.

By the Territories Real Property Act, passed in 1886, the distinctions between real and personal estate as regards descent have been removed, and the system for the registration and transfer of land popularly known as the "Tor-

rens," has been compulsorily instituted. This provides a very simple, economical and inflexible method for the transfer of landed property.

Laws are also provided regulating the dealings between master and servant, mechanics' liens, the registration of chattel mortgages and bills of sale, and exemption from seizure for debt. The last named enactment is very wide in its terms, for under it are protected the following property:

1. Family clothing.
2. Household furniture to \$500.
3. Six months necessary food for debtor's family.
4. Two cows; two oxen and one horse or three horses or mules; six sheep and two pigs, besides animals selected for food purposes, and food for same during winter months.
5. Harness for three animals; one wagon or two carts; one mower or cradle and scythe; one breaking plough; one cross plough; one set harrows; one horse rake, one sewing machine, and reaper or binder.
6. The books of a professional man.
7. Tools and necessities used in the practice of a trade or profession.
8. Seed grain for land under cultivation not exceeding eighty acres.
9. Debtor's homestead not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres.
10. House and buildings occupied by debtor to \$1500 value and also the lot or lots on which same are situated.

The foregoing forms a hasty summary of the more prominent features of the code of law under which the citizens of the Territories of Canada are regulated, and to the law abiding settler its yoke will be found but light, while affording ample protection for person, property and civil rights.

#### GOVERNMENT OF THE N. W. T.

Under the North West Territories Act of 1880 that part of the Dominion of Canada known as the North West Territories was fully defined. The government was to be constituted as follows: A Lieutenant-Governor to be appointed by the Governor-General-in-Council. The Governor-General to appoint so many persons from time to time, not exceeding six, including the three Stipendiary Magistrates to aid the Lieut.-Governor in his administration. The Governor-General might appoint a Clerk of the said Council who should act as and perform the duties of Secretary to the Lieut.-Governor. By this Act the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council or the Lieut.-Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly, as the case might be, should have such powers to make Ordinances for the government of the North West Territories as the Governor-General in Council might from time to time confer upon him. The Lieut.-Governor presided at all sittings of the Council and had the same right to vote as the Council members with a casting vote in case of a tie.

On proof that any district not exceeding an area of 1000 square miles contained a population of not less than 1000 and inhabitants the same might be erected, in an electoral district and be enabled to elect a member of the Council or of the Legislative Assembly as the case might be. When the number of members elected should amount to 21 the Council should cease and the members be designated the Legislative Assembly of the N. W. T. Such Legislative Assembly to be summoned at least once a year and sit separately from the Lieut.-Governor and present bills passed to him for his assent, who might approve or disapprove of the same or reserve the same or the assent of the Governor. The members elected under this Act were to hold their seats for 3 years.

The Governor-General might appoint a sheriff for the Territories who, with the approval of the Lieut.-Governor might appoint deputies. The Lieut.-Governor should have power to issue orders to the North West Mounted Police Force in aid of the administration of civil and criminal justice and for the general peace, order and good government of the Territories. The Lieut.-Governor might appoint Justices of the Peace for the North West Territories. The Governor-General might also appoint one or more (not exceeding four) barristers or advocates to be and act as Stipendiary Magistrates for the Territories.

Up to 1884 the North West Council consisted entirely of the members nominated by the Governor-General,

but on the 25th March in that year the voters in Lorne District were enabled to return their own member and to the Hon. Lawrence Clark must be assigned the proud position of being the first member returned to the Council by a vote of the people.

At the date of the passing of this Act the white population of the whole of the Territories was very small, being only 6,974. In 1888 when a census was taken, the white population in Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta alone amounted to 28,192, and in 1888 the Dominion Government estimated the population of these three Provisional Districts at 50,000 white people. Such rapid growth in the population necessitated immediate steps being taken for more representative government being given to the Territories and the people being of a class in every respect capable to govern themselves, a further Act was brought in by the Dominion Parliament. Under this Act the North West Territories were divided into 19 districts named as follows: Moosemoun, Wallace, Whitefoot, Souris, Wolsley, South Qu'Appelle, North Qu'Appelle, North Regina, South Regina, Moose Jaw, Medicine Hat, Melford, Calgary, Red Deer, Edmonton, Battleford, Prince Albert, Batoche, Kinistino. Of these, Calgary, Edmonton and Prince Albert each send two representatives and each other district a single member.

The members elected are to hold their seats for three years. The qualifications for a vote at the election to the Assembly are as follows: The voter must be a British male subject, 21 years of age, who has resided in the Territories for one year, and for three months immediately before the election, has lived in the electoral district in which he claims to vote. The voting at the last election was open, but it is expected that the next election of members will be by ballot. Party politics have not been brought into elections here at present, as the feeling of the inhabitants is they require men who will take the necessary measures for the furtherance of the prosperity of the country irrespective of party.

By the Representation Act the North West Territories were entitled to send four representatives to the Dominion House of Commons. Eastern Assiniboia, in which the town of Qu'Appelle is situated has been extremely fortunate in its choice of members. Their first representative was Mr. W. D. Parley, who, after having attended two sessions of Parliament, was created one of the two senators who represent the Territories. The vacancy thus caused was filled by the election of the Hon. Edgar Dowdney, the late Lieutenant-Governor of the Territories, who was immediately appointed to the Cabinet as Minister of the Interior, a most important position the duties of which now nearly all relate to the Territories.

The Legislative Assembly during its first session, which was held in November and December, '88, amended and consolidated the ordinances of the late Council and amongst other ordinances brought in one for the registration of births, marriages and deaths. Their powers have been greatly extended, and they now have full control of the expenditure of the Territorial funds. The amount voted and applied by the Dominion Government in 1888 for the several Public services in the Territories was in the neighborhood of \$5,000,000. Previous to the first session of the Legislative Assembly the government was almost a crude as the country, but the new Assembly is composed of thoroughly practical men who have displayed great legislative ability, and their work during their first session proves conclusively the justice of the claims of the people to have equal privileges with the inhabitants of the other provinces of the Dominion with regard to their government.

The Lieut.-Governor appointed an Advisory Board to aid him in the conduct of affairs. The four members comprising this Board were elected by the Assembly and one was appointed from Saskatchewan District, one from Alberta, one from Eastern and one from Western Assiniboia. Besides the Advisory Board, the Hon. Justices Richardson, McLeod, C.M.G., and Rouleau act when required as legal experts in advising the Assembly on any questions that may be raised. As the public revenue is now controlled by the Legislative Assembly through its Advisory Board, it may confidently be expected that the people will derive far greater benefit and the country be more rapidly developed than under the old regime of the Council.

**J. Burghall & Sons,**  
CONTRACTORS & BUILDERS

P. O. Box 460, Qu'Appelle

## A REVOLUTION

### AND ITS RESULTS.

From a book entitled "The World's Return Relative Marriage Certificate, or the Want of the West," by permission of the Author, Mr. C. F. Lewis, Indian Head, N.W.T. A copy may be procured from the Author by mail for 25 cents.

### UTOPEAN.

#### A Nation Born in a Day.

Fiftieth Anniversary of Canadian Confederation.

#### Canada's Marvellous Progress.

From 4,000,000 to 40,000,000.

The Author of the World's Marriage Certificate interviewed.

BY A "TIMES" REPORTER.

From the London Times, July 1st, 1917.

Your correspondent found Mr. Lewis, the author of the World's Marriage Certificate, in the spacious parlours of the Cosmopolitan, who greeted us cordially and looked fresh and hearty after his trans-Atlantic trip and full of information regarding Canadian affairs. The following interview will be of more than ordinary interest:

Reporter—I understand you came by the northern route?

Mr. L.—Yes, I came via the Hudson Bay and found the trip much more pleasant than I anticipated. Those new steel steamers are simply magnificent. The voyage seemed much shortened by this route. You see it is only 2925 miles and they are making first time to compete with the Canadian Pacific's famous line of steamers. Yes, in passing through the Hudson Straits with the aid of those electric lights I was impressed with the march of science and wondered if Sebastian Cabot the first discoverer, ever dreamed of such marvellous things in 1498; that was only six years after Columbus went for joy on the shores of a new found world. And then one reflects on the sad fate of the brave Henry Hudson, who found a nameless grave along that ice bound coast in 1611. There is much historical interest gathered around this northern trip and I really enjoyed it. It required brave hearts to navigate these waters years ago with the vessels they had but it seems strange now that this route should have been regarded as impracticable so long, and that so much opposition was shown to its development, but like everything else it came when the world wanted it. Churchill, on the Hudson Bay, is a stirring place. Its growth would surprise you. These northern latitudes produce a wonderfully energetic people.

R.—You were among the pioneers of the Canadian Northwest? Some of the events of those early times would be of interest?

Mr. L.—Yes, I went out to that then "great lone land" in 1882, that was scarcely twelve years after General Wolsley's expedition to old Fort Gary, during Louis Reil's first rebellion. I remember overtaking the tracklayers on the Canadian Pacific railway on the 12th of July of that year, a little west of the city of Brandon. It was then only a canvas town and Winnipeg only had a few substantial buildings. Look at her to-day with nearly half a million people the great emporium of the West. I saw Regina before there was a rail drive and heard her name, flashed over the electric wire for the first time, as it was prophetic of her future. There she stands to-day, Queen City of the Plains. Then there is Qu'Appelle, Moose Jaw, Medicine Hat, Calgary, Donald and Vancouver all great centres of trade that were the creation of our first great railway. Through that wonderful agricultural country of whose future no one dreamed now we have three trunk lines and a complete network of railways and towns springing up everywhere. The development and output of our coal mines is remarkable. I recall how the rapid construction of the Canadian Pacific railway startled the world, and you English folks seemed especially proud of the enterprise of Canadians. It was a big undertaking, we only had some 5,000,000 people then and

our neighbors, the United States, had about 50,000,000 when they completed their through line.

R.—You must have recollection of the Reil rebellion?

Mr. L.—Oh! Yes, it all comes fresh to my memory when you speak about it. That was in the spring of 1885. It was one of those unfortunate affairs that seem to weave into a nation's history and from which Canadian history is comparatively free, still good came out of evil; as a young nation we then for the first time showed our ability to manage our own affairs and demonstrated the pluck and endurance of our Canadian volunteers. Yes, I was at the seat of war and heard the first bugle sound the advance on towards Fish Creek and Batoche. The band played "The girl I left behind me," and General Middleton seemed proud of his young soldiers as he mounted his war charger for the front. They had hard marching. Many laugh at our little war but it took the same pluck to settle it as decided Sedan, Gettysburg or Waterloo. Brave men died to do it, that's all. I was also at Winnipeg when our troops returned; they looked like soldiers in earnest then with their war stained uniforms and sun burnt faces. Winnipeg gave them a loyal reception, but there was one little episode that pleased me immensely. It was the meeting between General Middleton and his young wife on the banks of the Red River. The thing was done so whole hearted. A fond embrace after the fortunes of war, a soldier's kiss, there was a meaning in it, and his veterans cheered him to the echo.

R.—You must have seen the famous rebel leader, Louis Reil.

Mr. L.—Yes, I saw him on several occasions after he was a prisoner of war; was at his trial at Regina, also present at his execution on the 18th Nov., 1885. These are events never to be forgotten. Canadians were divided in their opinions at the time, but in order to lay the foundation of a nation law must be vindicated. Our Indians had been excited to massacre, valuable lives sacrificed, and it might have been a terrible affair only for the promptness with which it was put down. This was our last brush with the natives. The hand that could smite could also save. Our policy has always been kindness. The 30,000 Indians we then had are now nearly self-supporting and largely Christianized; many of them wealthy. Thirty years bring about wonderful changes and reforms.

R.—You are a great wheat and stock producing country?

Mr. L.—Yes, we stand first on the list of nations in this respect. The world don't understand us, but you see our soil is so prolific, producing all the way from 20 to 40 bushels per acre while other countries only average from 8 to 15 bushels of wheat, and ours is of the finest quality. Why just think of it, last year with our 40,000,000 people we had nearly 500,000,000 bushels of wheat alone. Why, we can almost bread the British Empire with its 425,000,000 people. Then we have supplied you largely with cavalry horses and beef for the nation. The facts are we are beginning to feel pretty strong and vigorous as a young nation, and then we have kept quiet and out of trouble and comparatively out of debt.

R.—How do you account for Canada's remarkable growth during the last thirty years?

Mr. L.—Various reasons may be mentioned. In the first place we were always a law abiding people, hospitable and with few exceptions loyal to our flag and institutions, whose foundations were laid with master hands. Our statesmen have been true to us, thus as a broad minded people we have won the respect of nations. A good name goes a long ways. We were never disposed to quarrel, our climate is too cool for hot heads, but when there is any thing to do Canadians have always been on hand to do it like men, even to help the United States to put down slavery. Yes, I remember that terrible war and many a Canadian left his blood on southern battlefields. I was a boy then. Everybody felt the loss of a brother when Lincoln was assassinated, on April 14th, 1865. For the first

twenty years after Confederation from the close of the American war up to the completion of the Canadian Pacific railway, the United States sprang into greatness, and Canada as well as Europe, contributed her young men and money to help build up the fortunes of that great republic. Thirty years ago we had about 2,000,000 native born Canadians in the United States, scattered from Maine to California and from the sunny South to Dakota. There is one remarkable characteristic about a Canadian, he always remains patriotic and never denies the land of his birth.

Now the real American is a clever, shrewd fellow not disposed to pick a quarrel but any game for business, but they made a mistake in rejecting the fishery treaty and talking retaliation. All these things had the effect of bringing Canadians to their senses and making them proud of their own country as they began to realize its resources. The facts are, instead of our young men going away, they began coming home like the prodigal son, and for the last thirty years we have drawn millions of people from the Republic of the very best class, largely of Canadian and British origin, thus Canada has went ahead with a bound, while the tide of immigration has also poured in from Europe, hence our marked success. We have the most contented and happy people on the face of the globe and with our inexhaustible fisheries now worth \$50,000,000 a year; our immense commerce; our lines of ocean steamers that circumnavigate the globe; our ship-railway connecting the Bay of Fundy with the Straits of Northumberland and a metallic subway to P. E. Island; our extensive coal fields are amongst the finest in the world; our mines of gold, silver, iron, copper, our forests, and last but not least our wheat fields in the West. We have reason to look forward to a great future.

R.—How does the United States regard you now?

Mr. L.—O! They have long since abandoned their annexation game and became the best of neighbors. They have now about 95,000,000 people and have enough to attend to. Why just look at this cable from Canada, this speaks for itself. They are vying with us to day in celebrating our fiftieth birthday as a nation. Their time honored flag entwines that of Canada's and the thunder of their cannon answers back to ours in token of eternal friendship.

R.—One word more. How do Canadians regard the memory of Sir John?

Mr. L.—As they would regard that of any great statesman. Like all great men he had his faults, but now that his work is done, all classes without regard to politics cherish his memory as the father of their country. He was a far-seeing loyal statesman and lived to see his much loved country grow from a mere colony to occupy a proud position among the nations of the earth.

### DIPHTHERIA.

"Last January," says J. N. Teeple, of Orwell, Ont., "there appeared diphtheria in our neighborhood. Doctors ran night and day, but I kept right to Hays' Yellow Oil and brought my children through all right." Yellow Oil cures all painful complaints and injuries.

## FRUIT FRUIT

Fonthill Nurseries,  
Stone & Wellington, Toronto.

E. J. WEIDMAN,  
Is now taking orders for the  
Hardest and Choicest  
VARIETIES

### Garden Fruit

GOOSEBERRIES, CURRANTS,  
Raspberries, Etc.  
Also Fruit & Ornamental Trees.  
The finest varieties of  
Roses, House Plants & Shrubbery.

## JUST RECEIVED!

D. M. FERRY & CO'S

## Flower and Garden Seeds

IN GREAT VARIETY AT  
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## MEDICAL HALL,

In "The Progress" Building.

A CAREFULLY ASSORTED STOCK OF

DRUGS, CHEMICALS,  
PATENT MEDICINES,  
TOILET ARTICLES,

TOGETHER WITH A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Books, Stationery & Fancy Goods,

FORMING A FIRST CLASS DRUG & STATIONERY STORE.

Horse and Cattle Medicines a Speciality.

Physicians Prescriptions and Family Recipes Carefully Compounded

PRICES RIGHT.

WM. BRYDON.

(Late Examiner of the Ontario College of Pharmacy.)

Qu'Appelle, Oct. 18, 1888.

MANAGER.

### NEW

## Fall and Winter Goods!

NOW OPENED OUT.

S. H. CASWELL.

Wholesale and Retail Merchant and Banker  
Post Office Store, Qu'Appelle.

## QUEEN'S HOTEL,

OF THE

## TOWN OF QU'APPELLE.

The Leading House in the West.

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## ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & MANITOBA RAILWAY

Passing through Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago en route to  
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## The Canada North-West Land Co.

(LIMITED.)

Offer for Sale

## SELECTED FARM LANDS

In Manitoba and the North-West Territories,

Near the Canadian Pacific Railway Main Line

A large proportion of this Company's Lands is in thickly settled Districts.

For information, Prices and Maps, apply at the offices of the Company, 14 Castle street, Edinburgh, Scotland; 75 Lombard street, London, England; 181 Main street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

W. B. SCARTH

MANAGING DIRECTOR FOR CANADA.

## Canadian Pacific Railway Town Lots.

THE TOWN SITE TRUSTEES OFFER FOR SALE

Building Sites at all Stations on Main Line of above Railway  
Between Brandon and Calgary

W. B. SCARTH, Trustee

AGENT IN QU'APPELLE FOR LANDS AND TOWN LOTS.

LESLIE GORDON.





# QU'APPELLE OBSERVATORY.

Readings of the thermometers for the week ending Wednesday, March 6th, 1889:

|                          | 6 a.m. | 1 p.m. | 6 p.m. |
|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Thursday, Feb. 28, ..... | 31     | 38     | 36     |
| Friday, Mar. 1, .....    | 25     | 40     | 35     |
| Saturday, Mar. 2, .....  | 28     | 42     | 46     |
| Sunday, Mar. 3, .....    | 24     | 34     | 42     |
| Monday, Mar. 4, .....    | 18     | 38     | 45     |
| Tuesday, Mar. 5, .....   | 26     | 43     | 48     |
| Wednesday, Mar. 6, ..... | 30     | 39     | 37     |

|                          | 6 a.m. | 1 p.m. | 6 p.m. |
|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Thursday, Feb. 28, ..... | sw 16  | sw 18  | sw 14  |
| Friday, Mar. 1, .....    | sw 10  | sw 20  | sw 12  |
| Saturday, Mar. 2, .....  | s 8    | s 16   | w 12   |
| Sunday, Mar. 3, .....    | w 16   | sw 30  | sw 12  |
| Monday, Mar. 4, .....    | s 10   | s 16   | w 4    |
| Tuesday, Mar. 5, .....   | sw 8   | s 6    | w 4    |
| Wednesday, Mar. 6, ..... | w 6    | sw 16  | sw 19  |

## Qu'Appelle Business Directory.

**QUEEN'S HOTEL,**  
G. S. Davidson, Proprietor.

**LELAND HOUSE,**  
Love & Raymond, Proprietors.

**S. H. CASWELL,**  
General Merchant.

**J. P. BEAUCHAMP,**  
General Merchant.

**G. H. V. BULYEA,**  
Insurance and General Agent, Dealer in Flour and Furniture, etc.

**O. C. EDWARDS, M.D.,**  
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher.

**J. F. GUERIN, L.D.S.,**  
Dental Surgeon.

**WM. BRYDON,**  
Chemist and Druggist.

**W. S. REDPATH,**  
Advocate and Notary Public.

**C. E. CULLEN,**  
Real Estate Agent.

**A. J. BAKER,**  
Immigration Agent.

**G. W. ROBERTS,**  
Meteorologist.

**P. E. DURST,**  
Watchmaker and Jeweller.

**W. H. BELL,**  
Wholesale and Retail Butcher. Dealer in Fresh and Cured Meats, Sausage, etc.

**A. MCKENZIE,**  
Baker, Dealer in Pastry, Confectionery, etc.

**J. G. MCKENZIE,**  
Merchant Tailor.

**J. B. MILLIKEN & Co.,**  
Harness and Saddlery.

**S. H. COLLINS,**  
Boots and Shoes.

**D. H. McMillan & Bro.,**  
Qu'Appelle Roller Mills.

**J. A. COWAN,**  
General Agent for A. Harris, Son & Co's Agricultural Implements, Qu'Appelle Stn.

**H. A. AXFORD,**  
Agent for Massey Manufacturing Co. Complete farmers outfits always on hand.

**A. C. PATELSON,**  
Forwarder & General Agent.

**THOMSON & NELSON,**  
Forwarders and Dealers in Building Material.

**J. H. MACCAUL,**  
Lumber Merchant and Insurance Agent.

**A. HOLLINGSHEAD,**  
House, Sign and Carriage Painter.

**J. B. ROBINSON,**  
Contractor, Builder, etc.

**J. BURGHALL & SONS,**  
Builders & Contractors.

**LEESON & SCOTT,**  
Princess Albert Mail Route line leaves Qu'Appelle every Tuesday morning.

**R. JOHNSTON,**  
Livery, Feed and Sale Stable.

**W. G. VIGARS,**  
Livery, Feed and Sale Stable.

**J. DOOLITTLE,**  
Dealer in Bricks.

**J. McKEN,**  
General Blacksmith.

**FRANK MAWDOOD,**  
General Blacksmith.

**J. C. PRICE,**  
Carriage and Wagon Maker.

**CANADA N. W. LAND CO.,**  
Leslie Gordon, Agent.

**E. WISMER,**  
Tinsmith, Dealer in Stoves and Tinware.

**J. R. BUNN,**  
Contractor in Plastering, Kalsomining, Brickwork, Stonework, etc.

**LESLIE GORDON,**  
Advocate, Notary Public, Conveyancer, Commissioner for Manitoba, &c.

**Agent for Canada North West Land Co. and Qu'Appelle Town Site.**

**FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE. MONEY TO LEND. QU'APPELLE STATION, N.W.T.**

**R. DUNDAS STERLING, B. A.,**  
Late of Supreme Court, England, Notary Public.

**Advocate for North West Territories, Solicitor, &c.**

**MONEY TO LEND. FIRE, Life and Accident Insurance effected. QU'APPELLE STATION, N.W.T.**

**W. T. THOMPSON, F. I. S.,**  
JURORIAN LAND SURVEYOR AND

**CIVIL ENGINEER.**  
QU'APPELLE STATION.

**G. S. DAVIDSON,**  
LICENSED AUCTIONEER

**For the North West Territories. Sales conducted on the shortest notice. Auctioneering can be made at my office, or at the Registrar's Office.**

**QU'APPELLE.**

# Home & Gossip.

**Little Local Links in the Town's Chain of History.**

## QU'APPELLE.

—Owing to the pressure on our space a large amount of local matter, all news letters except that from our Edgely correspondent, and advertisements have been crowded out this issue, but will appear next week.

—Seeding commenced.

—Snow nearly all gone.

—The streets are drying up.

—Dr. and Mrs. Seymour, of the Fort, are in town.

—A recent arrival in town is not very big, but oh, my!

—Qu'Appelle Masonic Lodge meets on Tuesday evening next.

—Look at our meteorological report and then tell us this is winter.

—Major McGillin, Inspector of Indian Agencies, passed through here this week.

—Messrs D. McWat, John Secord, W. Clouston, and J. Martin, of Regina, were in town this week.

—If this weather continues for a few days longer it will be possible to get round without getting muddy feet.

—The municipal council held the regular monthly meeting on Saturday last. The minutes are crowded out this week.

—Our blacksmiths are rushed at present in repairing agricultural implements for spring work as well as making new harrows, etc.

—There is now plenty of water in the sloughs and ravines, and too much perhaps in some places, but water you going to do about it?

—Mr. J. A. Cowan agent for A. Harris, Son & Co's implements informs us that already the farmers are procuring seeders for spring work.

—Corpl. Purches is now the officer in charge of the Mounted Police post here. He takes an active interest in the force of which he is an officer.

—The Qu'Appelle Board of Trade held an informal meeting at the Queen's hotel on Saturday evening at which considerable business was transacted.

—Mr. Leslie Gordon has been appointed agent for the Manitoba and North West Loan Company, and is prepared to negotiate loans on farm lands.

—Inspector J. F. Burnett, the chief veterinary surgeon of the Mounted Police force of the Territories, was in town this week. He was on a tour of inspection.

—The health and nuisance inspector is on the war path. He is determined to prosecute all who deposit manure within the limits prohibited in the municipal by-law.

—Mr. H. A. Axford, agent for the Massey Manufacturing Co. has secured the large building owned by Messrs. Leeson and Scott and fitted it up as an implement warehouse.

—A general meeting of the Qu'Appelle Base Ball Club will be held on Wednesday evening, the 13th inst., in the School house at 20 o'clock. A full attendance is requested.

—The number of heads of families who became bona fide settlers arriving at this point during the past month was twenty four. This number is expected to be more than quadrupled during the present month.

—A meeting of the members of the Cricket club will be held at the Queen's hotel on Saturday (tomorrow) afternoon at 15 o'clock. A full attendance of the members and those desirous of joining is particularly requested.

—Rev. Alex. Robson, of Fort Qu'Appelle, preached an excellent sermon in the Presbyterian church on Sunday evening last. Rev. J. Ferry, of Indian Head, will hold services in the same church on Sunday morning next.

—Rev. A. Andrews, the pastor of the Methodist church here, is at present holding a series of meetings in Alberta in the interests of the Upper Canada Bible Society. He is not expected to return before next Sunday, but Rev. Mr. Thompson of Wolsely will fill his appointments here. Mr. Andrews will preach the following Sunday.

# EDGELEY.

—Seeding will be general in a few days.

—Snow going. Cattle grazing.—Lamb playing.—Streams swelling.—Dams overflowing.—Spring birds singing.

The young people of this vicinity are eagerly looking forward to the influx of eastern friends and acquaintances.

—Ex-Councillor Craig's abilities were evidently well known to the members of the Qu'Appelle Board of Trade, when he was chosen as one of the delegation going east to represent the part of the fertile Qu'Appelle Valley to his fellow-farmers in the Eastern Provinces, who are in search of land where they can get most of Ontario's advantages with none of her drawbacks. He has one of the best sections of country to recommend to his farmers that we know of. Here they have a first-class school, church, post office, etc., at their door, with railroad within easy access, and plenty of No. 1 land "for their sons" to be bought cheap and on easy terms, or homesteaded free. We have water, wood and grass in abundance, with a climate second to none. We can assure our eastern friends that Mr. Craig's assertions can be relied upon. His many friends here wish him a safe and prosperous journey.

## RAINFALL AND SOIL.

It is only reasonable to suppose that the climate of Assiniboia must be drier than that of Ontario or the Eastern Provinces owing to its greater altitude and distance from the ocean, but the subjoined table showing the rainfall recorded at the Qu'Appelle Observatory during the growing months of April, May, June and July—for the last four years does not compare unfavorably with the average rainfall of the Province of Ontario for the years '81 and '82, which are the only ones we have the record of, as published by the Dominion Government in the report of the Meteorological Service, but before these years were about the average.

We give also the average rainfall for these years in the Provinces of Manitoba and Quebec from the same source:

### QU'APPELLE OBSERVATORY.—RAINFALL.

Inches. Inches. Inches. Inches.

1885. 1886. 1887. 1888.

April. 1.00. 1.33. 0.15. 0.07.

May. 1.05. 1.79. 2.35. 1.57.

June. 2.25. 0.47. 4.38. 6.15.

July. 1.24. 2.55. 1.35. 2.22.

Total. 4.54. 5.95. 8.20. 10.01.

ONTARIO. MANITOBA. QUEBEC.

1881. 1882. 1883. 1882. 1881. 1882.

In. In. In. In. In. In.

April. 0.56. 1.41. 0.82. 0.90. 0.38. 0.63.

May. 2.40. 3.12. 2.20. 2.62. 2.57. 0.59.

June. 2.80. 3.26. 1.80. 1.98. 3.74. 1.90.

July. 2.06. 1.83. 3.11. 4.00. 1.22. 4.17.

Total. 7.82. 9.62. 9.23. 11.99. 7.71. 7.59.

It should also be borne in mind, when comparing the rainfall of this district and Manitoba with that of the Eastern Provinces, that owing to our northern latitude and altitude above sea level the nights are invariably cold, and consequently precipitation heavy dew, which form a very important element in promoting the growth of vegetation.

### SOIL.

With regard to the soil throughout this district, it is invariably good. The subsoil is a clay of unusual depth, the bed rock never getting having been struck. The surface soil is for the most part a rich clay loam, and sand and gravel is only to be found in occasional beds or ridges. The character of the soil in the hills is somewhat lighter, being mixed with vegetable mold and silica. In this connection it may be said that the soil is generally prepared for summer fallow without the drought which was experienced in 1886, proving clearly that the more the land is worked, the more moisture it absorbs and retains.

## Correspondence.

To the Editor of The Progress.

Sir: In response to the request that I should say something in regard to the sanitary state of this district I give me pleasure to add my quota of information in that particular. I have been a resident in the Qu'Appelle district since 1882 and can therefore speak with some experience. We are here about 2015 feet above sea level and with that altitude enjoy an atmosphere peculiarly healthy. Many people, who have come out here suffering from asthma or bronchitis, have left these complaints with their friends in Ontario and Quebec and other provinces further east. Furthermore, persons, who when residing in the east began to manifest threatening symptoms of consumption, have recovered here and benefited by the change.

This is an excellent country for children. The summer troubles of children's colds and coughs are unknown here and I consider that the surroundings here are such that a very healthy population will in the future prosper on this land. When people are careless regarding their water supply typhoid fever will manifest itself. There has been carelessness practiced by many residents in the Territories and this almost preventable disease has been seen. Of course the diseases of childhood will accompany emigrants everywhere and so are such here. I do not consider the cold a drawback. I have seen it so called in the east, and can honestly say that I have seen equally severe snow storms in the province of Quebec. It must be remembered that the real home of summer cyclones and awful blizzards is south of us in the United States, and we can thankfully and honestly say that our country does not lie in the sweep of these awful storms. At equinoctial times we have high and persistent winds which are trying. The nights are always cool and conse-

quently thoroughly refreshing sleep can be enjoyed by all. It proves to be a satisfactory home for those who pursue agriculture and who are not afraid of work.

Yours truly,  
O. C. EDWARDS, M.D.

SUNDAY HILL FARM, March 7, 1889.

To the Editor of The Progress.

Sir:—In compliance with your request I here give you a statement of my experience as a settler in this country, since coming here in 1882 with my family, consisting of my wife, myself, and three sons, aged 12, 16 and 7 years, respectively. We landed here on the 19th of June, and took up half of section 10, 10, 15, 15, second ranging, and my eldest son taking up 160 acres as a homestead and myself 160, my second son being old enough to homestead. There was not a house then within sight, but in a few weeks we could count fourteen tents and houses from our own door. We bought a yoke of oxen for \$250 and started to plow. Of course, it was too late to get in any crop, but we could not get any in for sure it would have been a good one, as it was a very fine season. We had also to build a house and stables and get into a state of life. Our first crop in 1882, was very good, consisting of wheat, corn, and small. A man of two or three years' experience in this country can find many ways of investing or bringing a return of 25 per cent. If a man will work nine hours a day the year round, and look after his stock, he can make money in this country. A prairie farmer's life is a free one. No rents, no taxes to crop and clear before you can sow and reap a crop, and no taxes on your land, no money on a prairie farm in five years as the same man could on a bush farm in twenty years. As for my experience, I knew nothing about farming, but was sent to Toronto city, and did not leave there until I came here in 1882, and have done well. I had not much cash when I got here. I had sold \$1,100 worth of stock and grain. I have two hundred acres of land, well stocked, good buildings, implements, etc., and all paid for, and a little to the good. I think the Qu'Appelle district is about of Manitoba, and the climate much better, and we are not so liable to have summer frosts. Last year it was the 27th of September before we had a degree of frost, and we had a thaw every month, but winter in Kildare. We are very near Qu'Appelle Station, and have a good school, post-office and church. I feel safe in recommending this country to any man who is willing to work to make a home. He can start on very little, but the more capital the easier he can get along.

J. H. FRASER.  
See 18-19-14, W. 2nd.

To the Editor of The Progress.

Sir:—In the Spring of 1881 I came from the City of Montreal to the Qu'Appelle district and worked with Mr. Beveling, a practical farmer, till the Spring of 1882. Then I came to the Far Farmed Qu'Appelle Valley, and at once set up my tent on the Qu'Appelle, and I have since been a settler here. I have no money worth mentioning and had to work on a living. In the Spring of 1883 I married. From that time I went into stock and land. I have since bought 200 and 114 head of cattle. I have also wagon mowers, harness, plough and buggy and am thoroughly satisfied with the country. The advantages are many. The climate is very healthy, and I have never had a day's sickness since I came to live in this country. First class cattle do well here on prairie grass and hay. And the waters though cold are good to drink, and are very healthy. The only drawback is that I know of, is the difficulty in obtaining a supply of water in some districts.

Yours, etc.,  
J. H. FRASER.

To the Editor of The Progress.

South Qu'Appelle, March 5, 1889.

Sir: I came to Qu'Appelle in April, 1882, and located on the N. 4 of Sec. 2, Tp. 18, R. 14, four miles south of Qu'Appelle. I had for some time been coming here, been looking over Manitoba and a portion of the Territories, but saw nothing that pleased me so well as this district. I had little or no money when I came here, but I had a 3rd time I have 22 head of horned cattle, 3 working horses, self binder, and other implements necessary for farming, which are all paid for.

I am a settler here, and have returned the 20 bushels per acre, and oats 60 bushels. In 81 I had 30 acres under crop, wheat 30 bushels per acre and oats 45. In 82, 50 acres, wheat 40 bushels per acre and oats 45. In 83, 50 acres, wheat 40 bushels per acre and oats 45. In 84, 50 acres, wheat 40 bushels per acre and oats 45. In 85, 50 acres, wheat 40 bushels per acre and oats 45. In 86, 50 acres, wheat 40 bushels per acre and oats 45. In 87, 50 acres, wheat 40 bushels per acre and oats 45. In 88, 50 acres, wheat 40 bushels per acre and oats 45. In 89, 50 acres, wheat 40 bushels per acre and oats 45. In 90, 50 acres, wheat 40 bushels per acre and oats 45. In 91, 50 acres, wheat 40 bushels per acre and oats 45. In 92, 50 acres, wheat 40 bushels per acre and oats 45. In 93, 50 acres, wheat 40 bushels per acre and oats 45. In 94, 50 acres, wheat 40 bushels per acre and oats 45. In 95, 50 acres, wheat 40 bushels per acre and oats 45. In 96, 50 acres, wheat 40 bushels per acre and oats 45. 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